F VEILS



BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Magee's Creek Water Assoc.
Public Water Supply Name

| commae | deral Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer ence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR emailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. |
|---|---|
| Please . | Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report |
| | Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) |
| | Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other |
| | Date customers were informed:// |
| | CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods: |
| | Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/ |
| 1 | CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) |
| | Name of Newspaper: The Tylentown Times Columbian Progress Date Published: 578/09 5-21-09 |
| | Date Published: 5-21-09 |
| | CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) |
| | Date Posted:// |
|] | CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www |
| CERTI | FICATION |
| hereby he form consister Departm | certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is in with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State tent of Health Bureau of Public Water Supply. |
| Name/ | ille (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date |
| | Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518 |

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from 5 deep wells located in the Miocene Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked LOWER in terms of susceptility. For a copy or the report, please contact our office at 601-876-4838.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Please join us for our monthly meetings on the second Thursday of each month at our office at 515 Manning's Crossing Rd. Meetings begin at 7:00p.m.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Other Information

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

***** A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****

In accordance with the Raddddionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionclides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Dedartment of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Magee's Creek Water Assiciation is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10.00 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

MCLG MCL,

or TT, or Your Range Sample

Contaminants MRDLG MRDL Water Low High Date Violation Typical Source

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for | for control of microbial co | ontaminants.) |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------|
|--|-----------------------------|---------------|

| | 1991 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|-----|--------|------|------|------|----|--|
| 1 | Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.41 | 1.29 | 1.41 | 2008 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| | Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 6 | NA | | 2007 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| | TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 0 | NA | | 2007 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| | Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| | Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.03 | NA | | 2006 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| | Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.0006 | NA | | 2006 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| | Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 5 | NA | | 2006 | No | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories |
| | Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.5 | NA | | 2008 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | Your | Sample | # Samples | Exceeds | |
|--|------|-----|-------|--------|--------------|---------------------------|--|
| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Water | Date | Exceeding AL | $\underline{\mathbf{AL}}$ | Typical Source |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0 | 2008 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 0.001 | 2008 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Unit Descriptions | | |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Term | Definition | |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) | |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) | |
| NA | NA: not applicable | |
| ND | ND: Not detected | |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. | |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Term | Definition | | | | | |
| MCLG - | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. | | | | | |
| MCL | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. | | | | | |
| ТТ | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant | | | | | |

| | in drinking water. |
|--------------------------|---|
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MRDL | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

For more information please contact:

Travis Marbury

Address:

515 Manning's Crossing Rd.

Tylertown, MS 39667

601-876-4838

601-876-4864

mcwa@telepak.net

Mached

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF MARION

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public, in and for the County and state aforesaid, Jeni Blanton who being by me and duly sworn, states on oath that she is Legal Clerk of the Columbian-Progress a newspaper published in the City of Columbia, State and County, aforesaid, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper time(s), as follows: In Vol. 107 No. 4 Date 2 day of May 2009 In Vol. 107 No. Date day of 2009 In Vol. 107 No. Date day of 2009 In Vol. 107 No.____ Date day of 2009 Signed Jeni Blanton Sworn to and subscribed before me, this $\mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{dav}}$ 2009. Bonnie Hudson **Notary Public** My Comm. Exp. November 1, 2009 APION CO. (SEAL) No. words 3x 14 at 10, 2000; Total \$ 428 .40 Proof of Publication \$ 9.00

THIS IS NOT A STATEMENT

Total Cost......\$428.40

www.columbianprogress.com

THURSDAY May 21, 2009

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDe) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791). Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from 5 deep wells located in the Miocene Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked LOWER in terms of susceptility. For a copy or the report, please contact our office at 601-876-4838.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Please join us for our monthly meetings on the second Thursday of each month at our office at 515 Manning's Crossing Rd. Meetings begin at 7:00p.m.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average u.s. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce

Other Information

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

* A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING**** In accordance with the Raddddionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionclides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analysis and reporting of radiological compliance

samples and results until further notice Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young idren. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home jumbing. Magee's Creek Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10.00 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.



Water Quality Data Table
presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless
there is to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these

| | MCLG | MCL, | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | or | TT, or | Your | Ru | inge | Sample | | |
| Contaminants | MRDLG | MRDL | Water | Low | High | Date | Violation | |
| Disinfectants & Disinfecti | on By-Pro | ducts | | | | | | Typical Source |
| (There is convincing evide | ence that ad | ldition of a | disinfecta | nt is nece | essary fo | or control of | emicrobial c | |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.41 | 1.29 | 1.41 | 2008 | No | |
| Haloacetic Acids | 10 | STATE OF THE PARTY OF | | | | | 140 | Water additive used to contro microbes |
| (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 6 | NA | | 2007 | No | By-product of drinking water |
| TTHMs [Total | NA | 80 | - | 8 100 | | | | Chlorination |
| Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | B | 80 | 0 | NA | | 2007 | No | By-product of drinking water |
| Inorganic Contaminants | A SHO | | | | | | | disinfection |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.03 | NA | | Sangara Par | 5 1000000 | SERVICE OF BUILDING |
| | The state of the s | 3- 1-50 | 0.05 | INA | | 2006 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; |
| | and the same | | | | | 100 | | refineries: Erosion of natural |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.0006 | NA | | | 1 | deposits |
| | STORY OF | A PROPERTY. | Oloure | NA | | 2006 | No | Discharge from steel and pull |
| Cyanide [as Free Cn] | | 1 325127 | | | | | | mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 5 | NA | | 2006 | No | Discharge from plants and |
| | | | | | | | 100 to 10 | lertilizer factories: Discharge |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.5 | NA | | 2008 | 1 10 170 110 | from steel/metal factories |
| Nurogenj (ppm) | Contract of the Party of the Pa | | | COLUMN TO SERVICE | | 2006 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, |
| | | | | | | | | sewage; Erosion of natural |
| | | | - | | Trans. | 13 Party | | deposits |
| Contaminants | MCLG | OF STREET | | Sample | | Samples | Exceeds | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | IVA SALAR | AL | Water | Date | Exce | eeding AL | AL | Typical Source |
| Inorganic Consumination | | | | | | | | STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS N |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0 490 | 2008 | | o val | No | Corrosion of household |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at | 0 | 1.3 | 0.001 | 2008 | | o val | | plumbing systems; Erosion c natural deposits |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | | | | | | | No No | plumbing systems; Erosion c natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at | 0 | 15 | 0.001 | | Jack Till | | | plumbing systems; Erosion c natural deposits Corrosion of household |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term Descriptions | • | 15 Definition | 0.001 | 2008 | 7063 7163 | O | No | plumbing systems; Erosion on natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb | 0 | Definition | 0.001 | 2008 | ligrams į | 0 | No | plumbing systems; Erosion on natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb NA | 0 | Definition ppm: parts ppb: parts ppb: parts pNA: not ap | 0.001 per million, per billion, per billion. | 2008 | igrams j | O | No | plumbing systems; Erosion on natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb | 0 | Definition ppm: parts ppb: parts p NA: not ap ND: Not de | per million per billion, pelicable | n, or mill | ograms r | O per liter (mg per liter (µg | No | plumbing systems; Erosion on natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb NA ND NR | | Definition ppm: parts ppb: parts p NA: not ap ND: Not de NR: Monito | per million per billion, pelicable | n, or mill | ograms r | O per liter (mg per liter (µg | No | plumbing systems; Erosion on natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb NA ND NR Important Drinking Water Term | O I | Definition ppm: parts ppb: parts p NA: not ap ND: Not de NR: Monito | per million per billion, pelicable | n, or mill | ograms r | O per liter (mg per liter (µg | No | plumbing systems; Erosion on natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb NA ND NR Important Drinking Water Term | O III | Definition ppm: parts ppb: parts p NA: not ap ND: Not de NR: Monito s Definition | per million, plicable steeted oring not re | n, or mill , or micro | but reco | O per liter (ms per liter (µp) mmended. | No VL) VL) | plumbing systems; Erosion on natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion on natural deposits |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb NA ND NR Important Drinking Water Term MCLG | O III | Definition ppm: parts ppb: parts p NA: not ap ND: Not de NR: Monito s Definition | per million, plicable steeted oring not re | n, or mill , or micro | but reco | O per liter (ms per liter (µp) mmended. | No VL) VL) | plumbing systems; Erosion on natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion on natural deposits |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb NA ND ND NR Important Drinking Water Term MCLG | O III | Definition ppm: parts ppb: parts ppb: parts ppb: parts pph noise ppb: parts ppm. ppm. ppm. ppm. ppm. ppm. ppm. ppm | per million per billion, plicable steeted oring not re | 2008 m, or mill , or micro required, l ontamina | but reco | per liter (mg per liter (µg) ommended. | No E/L) /L) level of a cco health, MC | plumbing systems; Erosion on attural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits contaminant in drinking water CLGs allow for a margin of |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb NA NB NB NR Important Drinking Water Term MCLG | O III | Definition ppm: parts ppb: parts ppb: parts ppb: parts pph noise ppb: parts ppm. ppm. ppm. ppm. ppm. ppm. ppm. ppm | per million per billion, plicable steeted oring not re | 2008 m, or mill , or micro required, l ontamina | but reco | per liter (mg per liter (µg) ommended. | No E/L) /L) level of a cco health, MC | plumbing systems; Erosion on attural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits contaminant in drinking water CLGs allow for a margin of |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb NA ND ND NR Important Drinking Water Term MCLG | Definition I N S A A A A A A A A A A A A | Definition ppm: parts p ppb: parts p NA: not ap ND: Not de NR: Monite s Definition MCL-G: Max drinking wa frinking wa reatment te | per million per billion, plicable atected oring not re aximum Con the there is children when the | 2008 m, or mill , or micro required, i ontaminan no known staminan s are set a | but reco | per liter (mg per liter (pg mmended. I Goal: The ected risk to The highest | No Level of a cc b health, MC Clevel of a cc Gs as feasib | plumbing systems; Erosion on attural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits contaminant in drinking water cl. Cls allow for a margin of contaminant that is allowed in led using the best available |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb NA ND NR Important Drinking Water Term MCLG MCL | O Definition | Definition ppm: parts ppb: parts ppb: parts pNA: not ap ND: Not de NR: Monito Befinition MCL: G: Ma selow which idrinking wa withing wa reatment te TF: Treatme n drinking va m drinking va | per million, per billion, plicable steeted oring not reason to the steeted oring not reason the steeted oring not reason to the steeted oring not reason to the steeted oring not reason to the steeted or the steeted o | 2008 n, or mill , or micro required, I ontaminant no known taminant s are set a | but reco | per liter (mg per liter (pg mmended. I Goal: The sected risk to The highest to the MCL process inte | No E/L) /L) level of a cc b health, MC level of a cc Ga as feasib | plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits contaminant in drinking water cl. Cls allow for a margin of contaminant that is allowed in let using the best available used the level of a contaminant |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb NA NB NB Important Drinking Water Term MCLG MCL | Definition I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I | Definition ppm: parts ppm: parts ppm: parts px: | per million, plicable steeted oring not re is re information. McLs schnology, ent Technical to the result of the r | 2008. on million and in micro required, i ontaminant is are set a sique: A re | but reco | per liter (mg per liter (µg pe | No E/L) /L.) level of a ecc p health, MC level of a cc Gs as feasible anded to redu inant which, | plumbing systems; Erosion on attural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits Enter of the systems; Erosion of natural deposits Dataminant in drinking water of the system o |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb NA ND NR Important Drinking Water Term MCLG MCL | Definition | Definition ppm: parts ppm: parts ppb: parts NA: not ap NA: not ap NA: Monite s Definition MCLG: Masside MCL: | per million per billion, per billion, per billion, plicable steeted ering not re state McLs ch there is r imum Com tter. McLs chnology. ent Technil cherician con the control | 2008. on, or milling, or micro required, if contaminant is are as a concentration in a c | but reco | per liter (mg per liter (µg pe | No E/L) /L.) level of a ecc p health, MC level of a cc Gs as feasible anded to redu inant which, | plumbing systems; Erosion ontarial deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural deposit |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb NA ND NR Important Drinking Water Term MCLG MCL IT AL Variances and Exemptions | Definition I B B C C C C C C C C C C C | Definition ppm: paris ppm: paris ppb: paris NA: not ap NA: not ap NA: not ap NA: not ap NA: Monito Befinition MCLG: Max inking whice afety. MCL: Max inking wa L: Max inking wa L: Max inking wa L: Max inking wa L: Max inking wa L: Max inking wa L: Max inking wa L: Max inking wa L: Max inking wa L: Max inking wa L: Max inking wa L: Max inking wa L: Max inking wa MCLG: Max inking wa M | per million, per billion, plicable steeted oring not re aximum Coch there is reliming to the control of the con | 2008. on million or million or micro required, i ontaminan on known staminant is are set a ique: A re e concent uirements tions: Sta tions: Sta | but recount Level n or expense close i as close i equired i tration o s which | per liter (mg per liter (µg pe | No Level of a cc c health. MC Gs as feasible inded to redu inant which, tem must fol on not to me | plumbing systems; Erosion natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural systems; Erosion of natural deposits Deposits of the systems of the systems of natural deposits Deposits of the systems of th |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb NA ND NR Important Drinking Water Term MCLG MCL IT AL Variances and Exemptions | Definition I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I | Definition ppm: parts ppm: parts ppm: parts ppb: parts ; NA: not ap NA: not ap NA: Not ap NA: Monito s Definition wfl.LG: Max ifriking wa CL: Max ifriking wa reatment te TT: Treatment a drinking va LL: Action vatinent or ariances are chique or REDLG: MR | per million, per billion, plicable steeted oring not re aximum Cech there is a limit of the control of the cont | on, or militing, or micro required, it ontaminant is are set a ique: A re e concentulrements tions: Sta | but recount Levels or experience is close to equired purely tration of swhich tee or EP ons. | per liter (mg pe | No level of a cc b health. MC level of a cc Gs as feasib mided to redu- timent which, tem must fol on not to me sal. The level | plumbing systems; Erosion natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits entangle of the systems of |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb NA ND NR Important Drinking Water Term MCLG MCL IT AL Variances and Exemptions | Definition: Definition: No. N | Definition ppm: parts ppm: parts ppb: parts NA: not app NA: not app NA: not app NA: Monite solution MCL: Max definition MCL: M | per million per billion, per billion, plicable steeted oring not re aximum Contact. MCLs, eth there is r imum Contact. MCLs, eth Technical. Cevel: The other regular other regular der certail | an, or mill a or micro required, i ontaminant serves a sique: A re e concentulrements: State on condition in condition to the there is a content on the content of the residual dich there is the sidual dich there is the condition that the condition that the condition there is the condition that the condition th | but recount Level: Level: Level: as close: cquired: tration os s which ate or EF ons. lisinfect; is no kn | per liter (mg pe | No level of a eco health, MC level of a co health, MC level of a co do health, MC con seasible to reduce the seasible the seas | plumbing systems; Erosion on the plumbing systems; Erosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of the plumbing system |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb NA ND NR Important Drinking Water Term MCLG MCL IT AL Variances and Exemptions | Definition I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I | Definition ppm: parts ppm: parts ppm: parts NA: not ap NA: not ap NA: not ap NA: Monito s Definition will carety. MCL: Max irinking wa reatment te TT: Treatment ariance are ariance are ariance are chique or matter ment of the matter ment of | per million, per billion, plicable steeted oring not re aximum Coch there is a limit of the control of the cont | ontemination of the use of the us | but recount Levels of or expense of the control of | per liter (mg pe | No Level of a cc health. MC Level of a cc Gs as feasib maded to redu- timent which, tem must fol on not to me sal. The level sected risk to mttol microb | plumbing systems; Erosion natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural systems; Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of natural |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb NA ND NR Important Drinking Water Term MCLG MCL IT AL Variances and Exemptions | Definition I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I | Definition ppm: parts ppm: parts ppm: parts NA: not ap NA: not ap NA: not ap NA: Monito s Definition will after will after MCLG: Max irinking wa reatment te TT: Treatment or drinking va Lu: Action vatinent or drinking wa chilque ur RDLG: Max irinking wa chilque ur RDLG: Max irinking wa chilque ur RDLG: Max irinking wa irinking wat prinking wat printrol of mi | per million per billion, plicable steeted oring not re aximum Coch there is a limit of the control of the contr | onteminari per micro onteminari no known staminari s are set a ique: A re e concent ulrements tions: Sta in conditi esidual di ich there the use of | but recount Level on or expense of the control of t | per liter (mg pe | No Level of a cc health. MC Level of a cc Gs as feasib maded to redu- timent which, tem must fol on not to me sal. The level sected risk to mttol microb | plumbing systems; Erosion natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion natural deposits Erosion natural deposits Erosion natural deposits Entantian deposits Erosion deposits Entantian deposits Erosion |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb NA NB NB Important Drinking Water Term MCLG MCL IT AL Variances and Exemptions | Definition: Definition: No. N | Definition ppm: parts ppm: parts ppb: parts NA: not app NA: not app NA: not app NA: not app NA: Monite solution MCL: Maximition MCL: Maximitio | per million per billion, per billion, plicable steeted oring not re aximum Contact. MCLs, ethnology. ethnology. ethnology. deter ethnology. other regulation of the fastinum re steeter. Here's the steeter of the steeter. Steeter of the steeter of the steeter of the steeter. Steeter of the steeter of the steeter of the steeter of the steeter of the steeter of the st | 2008. on or milling, or micro cequired, i contaminant s are set a ique: A re e concent uirements: Statu in conditie conditie cich there ich there the use of ddual discontine is ddual discontine is ddual discontine is ddual discontine is denvin. | but reco Int Level In or expense I could be recovered I could | per liter (mg pe | level of a cco health, MC level of a cc o health, MC level of a cc dis as feasibended to reduce the must follow the must be control on not to me all. The level sected risk highest leve addition of a | plumbing systems; Erosion natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural systems; Erosion of natural deposits Erosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits Erosion o |

For more information please contact: Travis Marbury at 515 Manning's Crossing Rd. Tylertown, MS 39667 • 601-876-4838 or 601-876-4864 • mcwa@telepak.net

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from 5 deep wells located in the Miocene Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells were ranked LOWER in terms of susceptibility. For a copy or the report, please contact our office at 601-876-4838.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Please join us for our monthly meetings on the second Thursday of each month at our office at 515 Manning's Crossing Rd. Meetings begin at 7:00p.m.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Other Information

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

***** A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Magee's Creek Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10.00 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

| Harrison Versida | MCLG | MCL, | 25 | en in the | | CHILLIAN | | TION |
|---|--------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|---|
| | or | TT, or | Your | | inge | Sample | | "The Lateranna dans |
| Contaminants | MRDLG | MRDL | Water | Low | High | Date | Violation | Typical Source |
| Disinfectants & Disin | fection By- | Products | | | 1 | | A SAN WA | - James Double |
| (There is convincing e | vidence that | addition | of a disi | nfectant i | is necess | ary for co | ntrol of mic | robial contaminants) |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.41 | 1.29 | 1.41 | 2008 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 6 | NA | lo. | 2007 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 0 | NA | | 2007 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Inorganic Contamina | AreD of | | | | | | | signa annia 104 |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.03 | NA | | 2006 | No . | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 0.0006 | NA | ÜL. | 2006 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 5 | NA | | 2006 | No | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.5 | NA | | 2008 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| | | | Your | Sample | # S | amples | Exceeds | |
| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Water | Date | Exce | eding AL | AL | Typical Source |
| Inorganic Contaminan | ts | | | | | | | Salville by the and |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0 | 2008 | | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 0.001 | 2008 | | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Unit Descriptions | The Property of the Committee of the Com |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Term | <u>Definition</u> |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |
| Important Drinking Water De | finitions |
| <u>Term</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
| MCLG | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. |
| MCL | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level; The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MRDL | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

For more information please contact:

Travis Marbury

Address:

515 Manning's Crossing Rd.

Tylertown, MS 39667

601-876-4838

601-876-4864

mcwa@telepak.net

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF WALTHALL

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for the county and state aforesaid Carolyn Dillon who is Editor-Publisher of The Tylertown Times, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Tylertown, Walthall County, Mississippi, who being by me first duly sworn, states on oath that The Tylertown Times, a newspaper as aforesaid, has been a duly established newspaper published in and having a general circulation in the Town of Tylertown, Walthall County, Mississippi for more than twelve months prior to the date of the first publication of the notice herein below specified and that in said paper a certain notice, a printed copy of which is hereto attached, has been made and published in said newspaper for __/ weeks, consecutive, as follows, to-wit: On the <u>28⁷h</u>day of <u>May</u> 20<u>09</u> On the _____day of ______ 20_____ On the _____day of _______20 On the _____day of ______20____

Sworn to and subscribed before me, on this the

287/day of May 1, 2009

My Commission Expires May 31, 2010

The Tylertown Times

727 Beulah Ave.
Box 72, Tylertown, MS 39667
E-mail: tylertowntimes@bellsouth.net
(601) 876-5111 • (601) 876-5280 (FAX)